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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING THE LATEST CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

New Goods Arriving

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for all the Genuine Patent medicines at the lowest rates.

Cheapest Place in the City

For Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and paints, is McFarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

J. D. Thompson & Co.,

are receiving a large stock of staple and fancy goods, which they are selling at the lowest prices. Merchants and dealers visiting the city will remember that at 140 Liberty street, you will find the greatest variety of Yankee Notions of any other house in the city, consisting in part of Special Cotton, Clark's Green's and Daniel's Patent Thread, Buckskin Gloves, Woolen Yarn Cotton Wrapping Yarn, Bed Cord, Cloth Pins, Mason's Blacking, at 40 and 80 Cents per dozen, and Fine Black Ink Matches, at $2 25 per gross; Stone Lead Pipes, Cane Pipe Stems, Tacks of all sizes, Pocket Books and Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Tea spoons, Razors and Strops, Spigots, Mouse Traps, Suspenders, Ladies' Hose, Gents' and Misses' Hose, all sizes, Needles, Pins, Shoe Laces, Slates, Pencils, Combs of all kinds, and Basket Work and collections of all kinds. Give us a call.

Saratoga, a Spring Water.

This is the finest of all medicinal waters. We have just received a fresh supply of it and can sell very low, at the single bottle or case. McFarran & McKennan's, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the best Table Oil in the city.

Campaign Inflation Committee.

This body of distinguished individuals who are in advance of the President, making arrangements for a grand reception, are consulting over the importance of some element which will prove more comfortable, so as to make the fusion more perfect. As laughing is a rich combustion, it is thought best to employ Dr. Gill, who understands this agent that the forcing of the heat may be more intensified, so that when the work is completed it will be of no soft solder. 246 Penn street. Gill & Gill sole.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy-tsep

Western University.

The next term will commence Monday, Sep 3 [au17-3t

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. I. Pershing.

Excelsior Institute

For Boys and Girls Fourteenth session will commence Monday, September 3d. For particulars call at the Institute Rooms, Neville Hall, corner Liberty and Fourth streets.

For Sale.

A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with 12 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, summer house, hot or green house. This property is Kirk Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $40,000, yet it is offered only for $18,000, and fair terms to pay it. Inquire at 246 Penn street.

The Daily Commercial

General Sickles vs. President Johnson

General Sickles has furnished one more proof of his fidelity. It seems that one Captain M. Bryant, serving under General Sickles, was court martialed for unofficerlike conduct, in joining in honor to the leading characters in a rebellion which has brought unmeasured woe upon the land, and was sentenced to be reprimanded by the Commanding General of the Department. General Sickles disapproved of the findings and sentence, and transmitted the record to the President, with a recommendation that Bryant be dismissed from the service. President Johnson, however, returned the paper, with an indorsement, that while Bryant deserved a reprimand, he did not merit being dismissed from the service.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Another grand "prize concert" swindle, for the benefit of the suffering poor of Northern Indiana, with headquarters at Chicago, has exploded, and the leaders are now under arrest by the city authorities. Four-score simpletons who have given their money to these scoundrels are now bewailing their losses.

The Cincinnati street railroad excitement runs high. Nearly all the lines were blocked up Tuesday night by conductors who refused to proceed until obstinate passengers yielded in their demands of five cents. Fifty-five cents in one case the driver and conductor were assaulted off the car, and the passenger took possession and drove on. Suits against the companies have been instituted, and will be heard early in September.

Missouri advices agree that there is apprehension of violence in that State at the coming election. The disfranchised rebels are organizing to take possession of the polls and commit other outrages. Effective preparations are making to resist them.

Late advices from the Arkansas river give sad accounts of Gen. Steedman's plantation here. There is no cotton on the plant, and corns are confidently expected. Cotton in such condition is generally resultant upon the idleness of the negroes. It is possible that the ungilty general has omitted to enforce the very strict contract made with the negroes on the place, or has the Freedmen's Bureau, in gratitude for his kindness to its officers, assumed the care of his laborers and so made them lazy?

The Columbus (Ohio) Board of Health sent in their resignations a short time since, in consequence of some dissatisfaction which was manifested with their course. The Common Council has refused to accept them, and referred the whole subject to a special committee.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Columbus, Ohio, have just opened their new rooms.

There are now nearly nine hundred prisoners in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

The cholera is rapidly disappearing in Cincinnati. Out of a population of over 200,000 there are not more than ten cases a day, and less than one-fourth of that number deaths.

The County Court at St. Louis, Mo., has appropriated $5,000 for the relief of widows and orphans left destitute by the death of their husbands and fathers, by the cholera. The citizens are subscribing liberally for the same object.

Application has been made to the Superior court at Cincinnati to enjoin the street railroad companies from charging illegal fare.

A man named Peter Rice was killed on the suspension bridge at Cincinnati, on Tuesday last.

A brute named Frederick Miller, has been arrested at Covington, Ky., for maltreating his child, a girl, twelve years old. He compelled him a five-cents of his wages, for doing which he beat her unmercifully, and dragged her by the hair of her head several times around a room.

The Stillwater (Minn.) *Messenger* says that one hundred and fifty million feet of logs were scaled that place last year. The number of thirty million feet have been scaled, and thirty millions feet is awaiting a rise to be floated to that place.

A brick-cleaning machine which will do the work of a dozen men, has been employed at Portland, Maine, in preparing the brick taken from the ruins of the late fire, for use again in rebuilding the city.

The Common Council of Jersey City have under consideration an ordinance prohibiting petroleum from being stored in that city. It is the result of a united effort of the New York Insurance Company Presidents.

The preliminaries of the race between Joshua Ward, of Newburg, and David W. Brown, *alias* Walter Brown, formerly of New York, for $10,000, a-side, and the race is to come off in Portland harbor, Maine, September 16th, for $5,000 a-side, Ward receiving $200 to cover his expenses going there.

A motion has been made before Judge Barnard, of New York, to declare an election of officers void, and have a new election in the case of Fire Commissioner Kalbfleisch, on affidavits that votes were placed in the ballot box that were never given, and genuine votes suppressed.

The Celestials having determined to find out something about the great Republic of the West, of which they have heard so much, have sent an Envoy to visit them. The first one is a foreigner than Mandarin Pintagin, a native of China, high in authority in that country, and no doubt, doubtless, be received with all due honors here.

A New York engineer is about building a river steamer, constructed entirely of Bessemer steel, the length to be 450 feet, the breadth 45, and the displacement 1,700 tons. By constructing the steamer upon a peculiar model, the engineer claims that with 10,000 (indicated) horse power engines he can attain a speed of at least thirty statute miles an hour.

Another new line of Southern steamers has been established at Baltimore, to ply between that city and Newcastle, Del.

A farmer named McCartney, living in Dover, Ohio, was brutally murdered on the 20th inst. He was found shot through the head. No arrests.

Considerable excitement exists in Fishkill, N. Y., in relation to the sending off to the Lunatic Asylum of a well-known citizen named Davis. Rumor has it that Davis was in the way of another man who had installed himself as the good graces of Mrs. Davis, and that it was found essential by her to have her husband quietly removed on the ground of insanity.

Samuel Nicholson, of Boston, patentee of the Nicholson Pavement, offers to grant the right to lay it in Cincinnati, as follows: 500 down, and then the pavements accomplished as further as 16 cents per square yard; or, for the right to lay it down in any desired amount the sum of $2,500 down, and the remainder in ninety days.

A convention of the National bankers of the Northwest will be held in Chicago on the 12th of September next. In many respects this will be one of the most important commercial meetings ever held in the West.

Rev. Dr. Irenæus Prime writes to the New York *Observer* that the American Chapel at Paris, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Eldridge, late of Detroit, is in a flourishing condition.

Active preparations are being made at Negaunee county, Mich., for lumbering the coming season. Pine lands eligibly located readily command from $8 to $12 per acre. From present appearances at least 250,000,000 feet will be put in the coming winter.

Death of a Prominent Merchant.

St. Louis, August 30.—Samuel Plant, a prominent merchant, died to-day, of typhoid fever.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

The Reception in New York.

Characteristic Speech by the President.

Addresses by Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Others.

The Reception at West Point.

Large Crowds at All Points on the Hudson.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The following is the President's speech at the serenade last night. He thanked God that the people had, through their representatives at the Philadelphia Convention, imposed a sentence upon those who opposed the restoration of the Union; thus the people, obeying the great law of gravitation, which would vanquish any movement pointing to the disruption of the Union, had sent forth their edict like a blaze of light that would exercise an irresistible influence throughout the United States; that the Union must be preserved as originally established under the Constitution. He had not been mistaken in holding that there was an over-ruling Providence in the movements of the American people. He believed that the great truth, for proclaiming which he had been pronounced a demagogue, was being carried out, that "the Voice of the People is the Voice of God." [Cheers.] There was now a great ground swell coming that would teach traitors in the North that the work is completed, it will be end no soft soldier. The iron strict. Sill & Gill sole.

Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, responded, on behalf of the diplomatic corps, expressing his thanks for the courtesy with which he had been treated in the city of New York, and his regret at a prospect of soon returning to Europe, and his gratification that the American and his own government had signalized a progressive epoch of their histories, by the almost simultaneous abolishing of slavery and serfdom. He proposed as a toast, as the hospitality of the city had been received had been extended not by the gentlemen present, but by the municipal authority of New York," which was drank amid cheers.

Senor Romero, Minister from Mexico, then responded, when Mayor Hoffman announced that the assembly would forego the further pleasure it might find in continuing the festivities, to allow the people outside to listen to the President of the United States.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The President and party visited Central Park this morning, and were received by a salute of artillery on arriving at West Point. On entering the Park, General Grant naked permission of the driver of his carriage to drive it, and on receiving it drove on to the line and came up along side the President's carriage and challenged a race. The driver accepted the challenge, and they started off at a rapid pace. They kept side by side for two miles, when Grant ordered his coachman to gain on the President's, and soon after passed, the President rising and lifting his hat in acknowledgment.

WEST POINT, August 31.—Just before the President left New York, Napoleon Bonaparte, an old citizen of St. Louis, attended to tender a general invitation to visit their city, and he replied that he would endeavor to accept it on a favorable response. The proprietors of the St. Louis Lindell House also extended an invitation to the President and suite to make that house their home, should their visit extend thither.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The President's party has been joined by Major Generals Custer, Emmons and Sheridan. The latter officer has also paid his respects

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH R. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

A recent issue of the *Times* contains an article on the "Great Issue," which is, for various reasons, entitled to notice and consideration. We give an extract from it, and follow it with a few fair remarks:

For if this question be not quickly adjusted, who can tell whither the contest tends? The prospect would be clearer and less dangerous, if the policy of Congress possessed cohesion and consistency. But it possesses neither. It is obstructive. It keeps ten States out of the Union. It proposes conditions, with the knowledge that the South will not accept them. Its measures, however, imperfectly indicate its principles, and its ultimate scope must be studied in declarations and projects rather than in enactments. For instance, it acknowledges the sovereign functions of the Southern States in regard to their respective franchises, and their rights to ratify the constitutional amendment submitted to them; while the more active of its leaders insist upon the enactment of negro suffrage by Congress, and the treatment of the Southern States as so many conquered provinces. The whole Radical pressure is being exerted to force upon the Republican party the extreme views of Sumner and Stevens. Gen. Butler is dissatisfied because Congress stopped short of the full Radical standard. He calls for more extreme measures than have yet been adopted by Congress. He contends that the Republican party must be drilled into the concession of negro suffrage, and the utter repudiation of all rights on the part of the Southern people, except the right to be hanged, or robbed, or tortured, or oppressed as gallant soldiers like himself may recommend. The entire Radical faction grow more insolent, more intemperate and intolerant, every day.

The above article from the *Times*, we must say, does not contribute largely towards making the real question at issue more clear, nor does it do much towards diminishing the dangers connected with it. It makes one thing sufficiently clear, and that is, that the writer's views are extremely mixed and cloudy on the subject of which he treats. He confounds the policy of Congress with Congress itself, and both with certain persons in and out of Congress, whom he names. This, in an argument, must necessarily make its connection dubious, and its conclusions unworthy of reliance. To illustrate this, we notice the argument more particularly. The *Times* says, evidently of Congress, and not of its policy with which he started:

"Its measures imperfectly indicates its principles, and its ultimate scope must be studied in declarations and projects rather than in enactments."

And in proof of this most extraordinary statement, he refers to the views of Mr SUMNER and Mr. STEVENS, who are members of Congress, and of General BUTLER, who is not, making the views of the latter specially emphatic in his argument. Is this H. J. RAYMOND, who so far loses sight of all logical force and propriety as to pronounce on Congress by what General BUTLER may say in stump speeches? We have nothing to say of General BUTLER'S views or statements here. But by the same style of reasoning that the *Times* uses, we might attribute assassination projects to the new Conservative party of Mr. RAYMOND, because the Richmond *Times*, one of its most enthusiastic and *sincere* supporters says, Mr. STANTON'S head would look beautiful on a pike-staff, carried about by a *sans culotte* mob. Mr. RAYMOND must have lost not only temper, but some power in discrimination by his sudden change of position.

But look at this argument in another aspect. Congress is held responsible for the madness attributed by the *Times* to General BUTLER, and yet, almost in the same breath, the *Times* says: "General BUTLER is dissatisfied because Congress *stopped short* of the full Radical standard. He calls for more extreme measures than have yet been adopted by Congress. He contends that the Republican party must be drilled into the concession of negro suffrage, and the utter repudiation of all rights on the part of the Southern people," &c.

Well, if Congress stopped short of all this, what is its fault? Why does Mr. RAYMOND allow bad logic and bad feeling to father General BUTLER'S sins upon Congress, if, as he declares, it offends General BUTLER by not concurring in them?

Now, to return to Congress, apart from General BUTLER, whom the *Times* absurdly makes both the criterion and the opponent of Congress. In fact, we can see no reason for its introduction of General BUTLER at all, unless it be to give him what is familiarly called a tongue-lashing, in doing which Mr. RAYMOND shows that he has made rapid proficiency in the language of his new Cabinet. He says that the scope of Congress is not to be judged of by its enactments, but by other people's declarations. The absurdity of this latter notion we have sufficiently shown.

The enactments referred to are doubtless the Constitutional amendments. To these alone it refers, speaking of Congress, in the following language: "It proposes conditions with the knowledge that the South will not accept them." These amendments which Mr. RAYMOND in the Convention movement and in the *Times* opposes, Mr. RAYMOND in Congress voted for, and apparently with much more heartiness than Mr. STEVENS did—Mr. R. from principle, Mr. S. from avowedly party reasons. And it is in these amendments, for this is the centre and essence of the Republican policy, that Congress "stopped short" of extreme and dangerous lengths. It is in these amendments that Congress, according to Mr. RAYMOND in this article, "acknowledges the sovereign functions of the Southern States in regard to their elective franchise." Therefore, judged by its own acts and not by persons outside of the body nor by single individuals in it, Congress is exonerated even by the advocacy and the judgment of the *Times* itself. How Mr. RAYMOND reconciles his voting for these amendments in Congress with his present opposition to them is a problem that it does not belong to us to solve.

After all the round about and outside talk concerning persons and policies, the naked question is that of reconstruction, and the fair and just conditions of reconstruction are stated in the constitutional amendments. That the States lately in rebellion do not like them is true, because they will restore equality between the North and South in the matter of representation. The proposal of these conditions which were approved by Mr. RAYMOND in Congress and are *now admitted* by him to "stop short" of extremes, is no more than what the Government, with the approval of every loyal man, did while the rebellion was in progress. The terms proposed are as easy to the South, and as much demanded by the safety of the Union.

For four years of destructive and criminal rebellion, they refused to "accept" the conditions, hoping that the Union would surrender, and it would be as absurd now to surrender our just ground, as it would then. Yet this is the course advocated by the *Times*, than which no paper was more decided for their submission then, and by Mr. RAYMOND who voted for these very conditions in Congress, and who yet sees no objection in them, that we can discover, but that the South "will not accept" them. And therefore a party is got up expressly for the purpose of *accepting conditions* wholly agreeable to the South, and that leave the matter of equal representation, as between the States, in a worse condition than the rebellion found it.

TOURNAMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—This ridiculous farce is apparently the national game in Virginia. It is the last hold of chivalry of the bucks and belles of that unhappy State. A number of these performances are announced in the papers. One was attended by thirty-five *Knights*, who were addressed by a Colonel somebody of the C. S. A. The Queen of love and beauty and her maids of honor are named, with their several functions. Among the chivalry, we notice the Knight of the Golden Circle, the Knight of the Awful Fix, and the Knight of the Left Hand. The whole closed with a "magnificent ball." No doubt several magnificent bawls accompanied the performance of these fooleries.

HAS ANYBODY COMMITTED A CRIME?

We have read attentively the speeches and documents put forth by the President and his friends in support of his policy, but nowhere in them do we find anything that would lead one not acquainted with the history of the last five years to suspect that within that time a wicked rebellion had deluged the land with blood, or that anybody had been guilty of the crime of attempting to destroy the Government. Nowhere is there to be found the slightest intimation of anything unusual, only that, in some way or other, the South were being persecuted and the Republican party were the old enemies of the Republic, which could be saved only by putting the party down.

We would not exaggerate the case,—we ask the candid reader if we do. The President is tray eling through the States that bore the brunt of the war and dealt the blows that crushed the Rebellion. We shall, and we trust the people will, watch carefully to see if he recognizes the great fact which rests in the minds of the people of those States, that the rebellion was an unparalleled crime, for which nobody has yet been punished; that half a million of the sons of the North gave their lives to save the Government, which the rebellion sought to destroy; that for many years to come the Nation must be taxed heavily to pay the debt created in preserving it. These are the points of a grand fact engraven on the mind of every man, woman and child in the loyal States, and we shall watch to see if the President takes proper recognition of it.

The President blinds himself, as does any man who with him supposes the people of the States that were true to the Government do not, every hour of every day, hold this great fact in remembrance, that it is not the text of their faith, the guide of their political action.

Once the President spoke of these things in words only that they deserved, and ever will deserve, to be spoken of. He was on the side of those who were true to the Government then, and whom he styles now as the disunionists. Having himself changed, they whom he denounced as traitors, guilty of the most monstrous crime anywhere recorded are warmest in his praise, though is to be questioned whether he has their confidence, or respect even.

Though everything has been arranged to keep him from the loyal masses, and to admit to him those only who pronounced the war a failure and sympathised with the rebellion, it would seem, nevertheless, impossible that the President should travel through half a dozen States at this time, without finding out that though he has changed, that portion of the people from among whom went forth those who fought the war through and the rebellion down, have not changed, but are as true now as ever they were to the great central ideas involved in the war. We have no fears that this truth will not reach him, however faithful those who surround him are to the deliberate purpose of keeping it from him. And his presence among the loyal people will have the good effect of stimulating them to vigilance in the election wherein these ideas are at the issue; and for this we ought, perhaps, to thank the President for undertaking a tour, which, though it is ostensibly to do honor to a well remembered statesman, is really to promote a cause, and for objects, which, if anything on earth can, must disturb his repose in the grave.

THE TWO POLICIES.

Those who clamor for the success of the President's policy, go no further in their discussions than the theory of the matter, and indeed they go no further than the theory of the Congressional policy, whenever they have occasion to contrast the two. Their manner of contrasting the two policies is somewhat thus: By the President's plan it is sought to perfect the union of the States by the immediate re-admission of the Senators and members from the revolted States, while by the plan of Congress it is proposed to keep the insurrectionary States out of the Union for an indefinite period. Nothing in fact, is so far from the truth.

So far as the President's policy is concerned, the rebellious States might just as well have been represented in Congress during the whole period of the war. It would have been fully as reasonable to appose that the people of those States could have assisted us in our efforts to put down the rebellion, as it is now to say that they will sincerely help us together the fruits of our victory and put a final end to the war and the question that produced it. It is true that the President has in perfectly demanded and obtained repudiation of a final settlement of the question? By no means. That act was secured by coercion and threats of force, and it has already been suggested, and may one day become a living question, that such legislation is absolutely void and should not be respected. But whether such suggestion should ever be acted on or not, the matter is placed in the State Constitution where it may be changed at any moment almost. Indeed North Carolina has just rejected the constitution containing this guarantee.

Grant for a moment that the President's policy prevails. The revolted States are admitted to representation in Congress, in larger numbers than before, as a reward for their rebellion, or in the language of a Richmond paper, as the "best fruits of the victory." All Federal control over the local affairs of the South will be removed. Where then will exist the right or the power to prevent the people of those States from annulling their repudiation of the rebel debt and their clauses abolishing slavery? Where will exist the power to prevent them, with their largely increased representation, from uniting with the Copperheads in Congress to place the rebel debt in the same situation with our loyal Debt, and procure the payment or repudiation of both? What would there be to prevent the same union of power to repeal the Congressional acts for the protection of the freedmen, and virtually re-enslave them? All these and more could and certainly would be done should the President succeed in his revolutionary ideas.

But in the event of the success of the Congressional policy, which we see no reason to doubt, an effectual barrier will be placed in the way of the rebels and their Northern friends. Although we have seen a great display of vindictive abuse of this policy, we have yet to see the first argument against it. Indeed, it embraces nothing that the late rebels have not promised—nothing but what they have avowed a willingness to do. If there be any sincerity in their promises, why do they not yield a cheerful acquiescence in this policy? But they are not sincere. They do not want their pledges were they will not have the power to break them. If they incorporate them in the National Constitution they are fully aware that their power over them is lost, and the war and its fruits secured against them forever.

In no event can the loyal people permit the fruits of our victory to be lost by trusting them to the faithlessness of the rebels. In 1861 the rebels voluntarily left Congress, not only against our consent, but against our earnest entreaties. They waged a rebellious war against us in their absence, and we fought it with them to a successful termination in our favor. Now where is the reason in urging that they should be allowed to return before we have forever secured that for which we sacrificed so much to obtain? If the rebels are actuated by the least sincerity or honor they would say to us, "You have beaten us; take all that you have fairly won and have a right to demand." But short of this the President's policy stops them, and they are encouraged to exclaim with arrogance, "The best fruits of the victory shall be ours." It is a policy, however, that cannot succeed, and the longer it is advocated the longer will the South be delayed admission to Congress; but the plan of Congress gives them ample assurance that as soon as they accept it they will be restored to their former rights. Their advocacy of the President's plan cannot make it successful nor secure their re-admission to Congress, but if they promptly and cheerfully adopt that proposed by Congress, their adoption of it will be their warrant of re-admission. The President's plan will delay; the Congressional plan will hasten.

AN AMNESTY.

Old Union men and especially Union soldiers would do well to mark the signs of the times and the revolutions of politics, or they may find themselves in positions that it would not be pleasant to occupy. They are already, by the new party, reckoned disunionists, revolutionists and abettors of usurpation in Congress. The Southern reconstructed politicians are as loud as their Northern coadjutors in decrying the Union Republicans as disunionists. We know not what may come of all this. But if any of the soldiers of a hundred battles for the Union feel apprehensive of danger, they are not yet beyond the opportunity of securing safety.

A petition addressed to the proper authorities, for an amnesty, to all below the rank of Brigadier General, who have fought, labored, contributed, voted or prayed for the Union, would be successful, if presented before election. No harder terms would be imposed than that the applicant should vote for the President's new party.

HOPE AND FRUITION.

A distinguished Senator is understood to be the Commissary of Subsistence for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the present campaign. The issue appears thus far to have supplied the Democrats with nothing but a dry ration of hopes. The Republicans having, through longer acquaintance, less faith in the commissary, require supplies *in hand*, and they sometimes get them *before* hand. We look to see the debating school question decided by this process—which gives the more enjoyment, Hope or Fruition?

THE Richmond *Times* compares the martyr DOSTIE and his patriotic associates in New Orleans, to one of the most infamous desperadoes of the rebellion, and says they "*were properly put to death for their atrocious crimes*." It is easy to trace the similarity between the spirit underlying this and that which prompted the outrages against Union soldiers at Andersonville and elsewhere. Truly, under the culture of the Philadelphia Convention and the President in whose support it was held, the fruitage of the Southern vineyard promises to be early and abundant.

A SOUTHERN journal expresses the opinion that Gen. SHERIDAN "is unworthy to be entrusted with the delicate duties of a command in the Southern States, where brains and veracity are more essential than a talent for raiding and romancing." Herein the reconstructed have the misfortune to disagree with General GRANT, who sands by General SHERIDAN because he thinks he is just the right man in the right place. It is precisely for this reason that the President will hesitate long before he gratifies his Southern supporters by removing the hero of Shenandoah.

A NEW PITTSBURGH BOOK.

A small work, neatly issued from the press of W. S. Haven, has been placed in our hands. It is by the Rev. W. Arun, of Allegheny. It is a continuation of the discussion of a subject which has received more attention and excited more interest in this locality than in any other—the subject of Psalmody. Mr. Annan is, by extensive reading and mature thinking, perfectly familiar with this theme, and his previous productions on it have abundantly shown. Those productions have been read with profound interest, and we have no doubt, this one will meet an equally favorable reception.

It is not our province to discuss a subject of inter-ecclesiastical controversy, or even to express an opinion of the arguments of those who discuss it. The character and bearing of this treatise will be in a measure seen from the Heads of its three Parts, which are—

I. Is Rouse's Versification an Inspired Psalmody?

II. Is there a divine warrant for the exclusive use of the Book of Psalms?

III. Dr. Pressley's Personalities and Misstatements.

It is a neatly published book, of 144 pages, 12 mo., and is for sale at the Presbyterian Book Rooms, Third street.

Important Liberal Victory in Mexico.

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EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

What Pittsburgh Has Done, and What she Should Do.

As this is the Centenary year in the history of the M. E. Church, a special fund is being raised with which to build and endow institutions of learning, erect a Mission House at New York, &c. Conferences and individuals are allowed large liberty in the appropriation of these funds, the donor being permitted to specify the object. One half of all the unspecified funds go into the general treasury at New York.

The Erie Annual Conference, at its late session held in Painesville, O., devised liberal things in relation to Allegheny College, located at Meadville, within its bounds. It first gave a hearty indorsement to the movement to endow an Alumni Professorship, familiar with the business, and with practical instructions on it have abundantly shown. Those productions have been read with profound interest, and we have no doubt, this one will meet an equally favorable reception.

It is not our province to discuss a subject of inter-ecclesiastical controversy, or even to express an opinion of the arguments of those who discuss it. The character and bearing of this treatise will be in a measure seen from the Heads of its three Parts, which are—

I. Is Rouse's Versification an Inspired Psalmody?

II. Is there a divine warrant for the exclusive use of the Book of Psalms?

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PERSONAL.

—The late Dean Richmond resembled in intellect, in terseness of expression, and grasp of questions, the noted Edward Ellis, of England, who was the first commoner of that country. Mr. Richmond's charity was open and secret, but, often giving away from $50,000 to $20,000 in a single year. He left an estate of $1,500,000. To his five sons and daughter he gives $50,000 each, and transferred from himself to his wife the care of the large charities named.

—Miss Emilie Mellville has received from John Brougham, the popular author and actor, the privilege of playing any of his pieces gratuitously, in acknowledgment for her kindness, zeal and artistic excellence, which shed lustre upon his recent New York summer engagement.

—Whymper, of Alpine fame, intends to attempt to penetrate the glaciers of Greenland. He is convinced from the great quantity of deer that find their way to Denmark, that there are well grassed valleys and recesses within the glaciers.

—A good story is told of Sir Walter Scott, and a Swiss innkeeper who had just erected a new hotel in the valley of the Tweed, near Abbotsford. He very naturally wrote to the author of Marmion for a motto to place over the entrance. The poet sent him the very apt one:

"Rest, weary pilgrim, drink and pray."

If our own business knows who receive strangers with so much gilded courtesy, who, like Mr. Mould, "do good by stealth and blush to have it mentioned in their little bills," would only run up this signal as a gentle hint to their guests of what was coming, it would be a public blessing.

—Douglass Jerrold says its a great comfort for timid men, that beauty, like the elephant, does not know its strength, otherwise, how it would trample upon us.

—Sterne used to say, "The most accomplished way of using books is to serve them as some people do lords, learn their *titles* and then *brag* of their acquaintance.

—The fact that the telegraph enterprise which threw the Atlantic cable has been energetically carried by one of the State, and money sufficient has been subscribed to give head to his effort, assures the undertaking a practical result, although it may require some years for him to bring it through and put it in operation. What Dr. McGlashan essays is next in value after the Russian line.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York *Tribune's* Rocky Mountain correspondent writes from Central City that the coal beds discovered in that region are of scarcely less consequence than the precious metal. Along the eastern base of the range, brown coal of good quality has been found for a distance of three hundred miles, and the indications continue through Montana. In one locality, at a depth of twenty-five feet, a vertical stratum was found fourteen feet in breadth.

Mr. Beckwith, United States Commissioner at Paris, strongly urges that prominent among the American features of the Paris General Exposition in 1867 should be a model school house, with all its modern appliances, school books and apparatus, and with teachers and scholars, sent over for the purpose.

It is estimated that there are not fewer than fifty-six thousand churches in the United States. According to the last census the average value of churches was as follows: Catholic churches, $10,000; Unitarian, about $17,000; Spiritualist, $450; Methodist, about $2,000; Presbyterian, nearly $5,000; Episcopal, $10,000; Dutch Reformed, $10,000; Congregationalist, $8,000; Baptist, $1,700.

The Irish Congregational Unitarian church of New Orleans, advertises in the London *Inquirer* for "a gentleman of large experience and superior attainments, to fill the pastorship," which is declared to be "a most distinguished and lucrative position." The Rev. Dr. Clapp, was the former pastor of this wealthy congregation.

Water spouts are becoming of frequent occurrence. Three very large spouts were recently seen in Long Island sound. They were clearly defined, and when they broke, the appearance was very grand.

An English scientific journal thinks that, if the Atlantic telegraph cable resists the waves for the next six months, it will be safe for years to come, as it will be so thoroughly embodied in the bed of the ocean, and incrusted with mud, shells, &c., that it will strengthen instead of weaken with time, and become less and less liable to accident.

The impression has some how gained ground that the Masonic order will not take part in the Douglas monument ceremonies that Chicago next month. This impression is wholly false. The Chicago papers state that the Grand Master of Illinois will attend in person, and many of the different lodges of the State, with nearly all those of Chicago, have already signified their intention to be present.

One million dollars have been subscribed for the construction of a railroad from Richmond to Newport News—distance seventy miles. E. C. Hamlin, of Cincinnati, is President of the Company, and the line will commence on the 25th inst. There are said to be thirty feet of water at the Newport terminus, affording a very favorable site for a city. The expectation of the projectors of the work is, that Newport News will become the great shipping point of Virginia, and that the back country will find its outlet through Virginia as soon as proper lines of transit are opened.

The Canadians have finally recovered from their scare about the Fenians. They retain, however, a deep-seated conviction that an invasion will take place next month. The time fixed is the 20th or 25th of September, when a great influx of strangers will result from the holding of an agricultural exhibition at Toronto.

A gentleman and his wife, residing in Oswego, N. Y., are making a jaunt to New Orleans, in a little steamer expressly built for the purpose. It is twenty-five feet in length and six feet wide. In the middle of the vessel is carried a neat little steam engine, by which the craft is driven, on the propeller principle. She had touched at St. Louis, at last accounts.

The Sandusky *Register* says the ship builders of that place are sorely crowded with contracts. Their facilities are scarcely adequate for the amount of work on hand.

The Fort Wayne taxes foot up, for the past year, $5,570,000. The per cent. for general city purposes, is one dollar on the hundred. The total per cent. of taxes is one dollar and a half on every one hundred dollars of taxable property.

Gambling in the great cities has become an epidemic. A well-known New York politician has lost a quarter of a million; an army paymaster lost fifty thousand; a Jersey City manufacturer has lost twelve thousand; an express clerk was lost heavily, using his employer's money, and gone to St. Ste's Prison to suffer for it; another young man has not a dollar left of over fifty thousand left to him by an uncle, a few months ago. The record is black and sickening.

The corner stone of the New York Museum, was laid on Tuesday, the Masonic formula being observed, M. W. Grand Master R. D. Holmes officiated, and an address was delivered by John Banvard, President of the Museum Association. The structure will embrace a museum, scientific lecture-room, polytechnic institute, gallery of art, and theatre in one, and there will be nothing allowed when will taint the morals of the most fastidious Christian.

The famine in India is increasing, and starving wretches have begun to flock from the country to the city. "Hundreds of men," says a Bengal circular, "are daily coming down to Calcutta from the famine stricken districts, of whom some get their food once in a day, and some do not. Many pass their days eating skins of mangoes picked up in the streets, many sell their children for an anna or two, or devote themselves to pocket picking and murder."

A guerrilla band, numbering seventy-six men, is operating in Northern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, and caused so much alarm that it is said the inhabitants are afraid to complain. Most of these men were in the rebel service during the war.

A Charleston, S. C., dispatch says: A company of English capitalists, with a capital of two millions, are about to start an enormous cotton factory establishment for supplying European trade. They design this port to eclipse all others throughout the entire sea coast. They are backed by the wealthiest firms in England and France. Several other enterprises are under consideration, which, if success ful, will speedily render the city the leading one of the South.

The Lincoln monument fund at Springfield, Illinois, now amounts to $70,000. No design has been adopted, and when the committee will act on the matter is uncertain.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
FOR THE
Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the futire peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

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General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for
PLANER,

he Daily Commercial

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

he death of this distinguished man has brought to d the following Hymn, written by him several s ago:

The winds and waves are roaring;
The lightnings flash;
And here, in I. God adoring,
I lowly kneel, in open air.
When breaking day they greeted,
And when its close was calm.
The tireless woods repeated
The music of their psalm.

Not thus, O God, to praise thee,
Do we, their children, throng;
The temples search we raise then
Given back our choral song.
Yet, on the winds, that bore thee
Their worship and their prayers,
May ours come up before thee
From hearts as true as theirs.

What have we, Lord, to bind us,
To this, the Pilgrim's shore!—
This hill of graves behind us,
Their watery way before.
The wintry surge, that dashes
Against the rocks they trod,
Their memory, and their ashes,
Be them their guard, O God!

We would not, Holy Father,
Forsake this hallowed s.ot,
Till on it shall we gather
Where graves and cradles are not;
Therefore where true devotion
Shall rear no pilgrim shrine,
And see no other ocean,
Than that of love divine.

A MIDNIGHT HYMN.

he authorship of the following beautiful hymn of st is unknown. It was found treasured up in an noble cottage in England:

In the mid silence of the voiceless night,
When, chased by airy dreams, the slumbers flee,
Whom in the darkness doth my spirit seek,
O God! but Thee?

And if there be a weight upon my breast—
some vague impression of ineday foregone—
Scarce knowing what it is, I fly to Thee
And lay it down.

Or if it be the heaviness that comes
In token of anticipated ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Since 'tis Thy will.

For O! in spite of past and present care,
Or aught is beside how joyfully
Passes that almost solitary hour,
My God, with Thee!

More tranquil than the stillness of the night,
More peaceful than the silence of that hour,
More blest than anything e, my bo om lies
Beneath Thy power.

For what is there on earth that I desire,
Of all that it can give or take from me?
O, whom in heaven does my soul seek,
O God! but thee?

e Suppression of the Italian Monasteries.

[Correspondence of the London Daily News.]

CAMALDOLI, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

the monasteries from one end of Italy to the ier are, as you know, to be suppressed. Social ogress requires that it should be so. The laws political economy demonstrate the expediency the measure. All the most enlightened portion public opinion is in favor of it. And, taking vantage of the truce, which makes it improble that any news of interest should reach orence in three days, I have come up to this very retreat among the Apennines, partly for e benefit of a couple of cool days and nights, ich Florentine heat has made very desirable, d partly to take a look at the community re before it closes its existence for eight centuries.

Of course, like an orthodox nineteenth century Protestant Englishman, I rejoice in the struction of the Italian convents. Yet, the ster has its reverse side too. I cannot but el that it is a piteous thing that these harmless old men—courteous, hospitable alike to rich d poor—should be turned out of their peaceful solitude, and sent, after lives spent in timal ease, to rub themselves up in the unsympathetic and bustling world. I wish that the lian government could have contented itself th preventing the society from receiving y novices, and thus allowing them to die t.

There are now here unwonted sights and unds, which are as a warning note to the poor onks of the fate which is coming upon them.

company of soldiers—mobilized national uards, I believe—one hundred and sixty strong, arched up here this morning, and have to be ceived in the convent. There are drums beating in the cloister, and the reproachfully clean rridors and halls of the monastery are turned to the semblance of a pigsty by the unwelcome guests. They are to remain here only venty-four hours, and will then pass on across e Apennines. Thus, at least, is "*carne pesqie,*" one of the white-robed fathers said to me. I ve spoken with several of them of their coming dispersion. They make no attempt at disguising their dread of it. "It will be very bad," d one old man, "to return to a world which ill have entirely changed since I quitted it. nd then the world has become so much more arbarous than it was when I was in it." I ppose that what he had in his head was that had become less Catholic, and therefore, to s mind, less civilized. I have not found any e of them express himself with any bitterss on the subject. "*Bisogna obbedire il capo:* it was not the will of him who is above, it ould not happen," they say. They have revved orders to make an accurate inventory of the movable property contained in the monstery and in the "Sacra Eremo," another esablishment belonging to the same family, aper up on the Apennines, including the valuble library at the latter place, and to send it to the authorities.

European Grain Trade.

The New York *Shipping List* says: The British oard of Trade returns show the extent to which ussia and France have supplanted the United ates in the matter of supplying the food and grain of Great Britain. The imports of wheat into hat country for the first six months of 1866 mounted to 14,568,776 cwts., and this was 55 per ent. more than in the same period of 1865, and 7 per cent. more than in 1864. In the last named ar the United States sent 40 per cent. of the hole foreign supply. In 1866 she provided less an 3 per cent.—a nett decrease of 37 per cent. rance and Russia furnished the bulk of the ish supply—Russia 32 per cent. of the whole, nd Prussia 15 per cent. The importations of our, too, were equally increased. They were 134,383 cwts. in the six months of 1865, which re more than twice the amount of 1865, and 11 r cent. over those of 1864; France sends 87 per nt. of the whole. The import of Indian corn throughout that of 1865, and six times greater an in 1864, the United States furnishing considerable more than four-fifths of the total proportion of this cereal. These figures are not inviting, though it is hardly probable that this condition will be permanent. With our broad res and fertile soil, couple l with a multitude of labor saving machinery, unknown o other lands, we can undoubtedly raise grain greater abundance, and at lower prices, than ny other country. The superior facilities which e enjoy, too, are made stronger by the desire hich England has for exchanging her manufactures for our grain. This she can do only to limited extent with any European country, he falling off in our exports of bread stuffs to reat Britain during the last two or three years as owing to short crops, consequent upon the withdrawal of a vast amount of labor for war urposes; to the increased consumption at ome, and to the disturbed state of the exchanges and the perturbations of the money market, hrough the rebellion. We are inclined to believe that the improvement of our finances and he rapid development of our agricultural resources will again give us the advantage we nce enjoyed in the foreign grain trade. Since he foregoing was written, telegraph accounts rom Europe represent the damage to the English crops by the heavy storms early in August s very trifling, and all accounts agree that here will be a full average yield. From France, n the other hand, the crop accounts are bad, nd the prediction is ventured that she will ave to import, instead of export bread stuffs on coming season. If this prediction shall be erified, there will surely be a more extensive emand in Europe for our bread stuffs than has xisted for years, which cannot fail to have an nportant bearing on the balance of trade.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE OF NEW YORK.—In very great metropolis there must be some special place in which the aristocratic class air nemselves: in London it is Rotten Row; in aris, the Boulevards; and in New York, the entral Park. If there are none of the aristoratic coats of arms and traditional mottoes of ondon or Paris, there are equipages which can ertainly vie in splendor with those of any Eurpean capital. The enormous fortunes which merican tradesmen make enables them to ive in a style which is little short of regal, and ne portion of this style is to be seen at the Cenral Park on any fair day. The visitor soon assing him equipages which cost an extravaant outlay of money, and their occupants are ometimes seen with a splendor. No pen can dequately describe the beauties of the entral Park; its magnificent foliage of trees; its splendid bloom of the rhododendrons, uxurious flowers which "visitors are requested ot to touch;" its choice and costly equipages of very fashionable device, and of the ladies who loil" back in them in every personification of race. It would require, at least, a word painter ike Dickens, or a draughtsman like Doré, to ive anything like a correct idea of it. But most of all, observe the ladies! These delicately hselled faces! this *spirituelle* beauty; their weetness of profile which is to be observed in most belles of America, all that is purely American; their dress, too, despite the ladies' magaine imported directly from Paris—is purely American, and if the pedestrian cannot find nough in all these matters to reflect upon and earn from, he must be a dull indeed—and certainly not American.

MISERS IN NEW YORK CITY.—The New York *Mirror* thus refers to a numerous class in the metropolis: It is not generally known that New York at the present time contains a large number of misers as inveterate and degraded as any on record, and if we had space we could give a series of portraits of wealth and misery which would make the reader shudder. Many of these misers are old business men who have withdrawn from active life and still keep up their limited and weather-stained signs, and beneath the garb of trade ply their money-saving habits. These misers will be found sitting solitary in dingy offices, filled with cobwebs and thick with the dust of years. Money and more money is their love to go, and here these pale and threadbare fossils receive the best securities for their daily loans. Many of these half starved for their daily loans. Many of these half starved wretches, whose trembling hands can hardly sign a check, can draw for sums that would make a bank. One of the richest men in the city is now to be found in just such a dingy hole as we have described, where he loans enormous sums daily. He was a merchant once, and his old sign is still up, and inside all things remain as they were a half century ago. He suffers daily for the comforts of life; but all this is compensated for by the pleasure of accumulation. "They come to me to beg," said the old man to an acquaintance, "and there's not a beggar in New York that does not live as well as I do"—a statement which was quite true.

HERBERT SPENCER.—A correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, writing from Paris, says:

I met Herbert Spencer, whose philosophical writings are so much the theme of literary circles. He is engaged in completing his series of works: he looks like his picture; is thoughtful, as you may well imagine; a burly old cultivated Englishman. He seemed genial, though so retiring, and by no means unhandsome. Professor Youmans, as they had left London for the country. Professor Youmans, as they had left London for the country. Professor Youmans had some difficulty to persuade Mr. Spencer to accept £1,000 from his friends and admirers in America (needed for the publication of his unpublished volumes), until assured that they were regarded as belonging to the world of thought in general, and to the United States in particular. Professor Youmans is believed to be engaged in writing a work on the "Educational System and Institutions of England." He returns to New York in time for the lecture season.

IS an article on "Bathing at Ems," a London magazine says: "It is reported that one young gentleman, who swam indifferently, followed out into the sea a young lady who was exceedingly fair, and, panting with emotion and exertion, he assured her in the briefest possible manner of his attachment, and almost choked himself in the attempt to seize and kiss her hand; that, floating upon his back, he explained quietly his position and circumstances, and breathed words of tenderness, while the fair one trod air and swam lounged under water to conceal her laughter; and that, finally, when they came to shore, the daring youth had been sworn to secrecy, the proposal of marriage accepted, at the cost of being almost paralyzed with cold.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 31, 1866. Farewell Benefit of the distinguished and favorite young American actor,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
And most positively his last appearance but one. A glorious double bill.
THE SWISS CAVALIER; OR, THE WIFE OF MANTUA.
Julien St. Pierre..... Mr. Lawrence P. Barrett.
The performance concluding with the 1st and 3d acts of the dashing comedy of
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar..... Mr. Lawrence P. Barrett.
Saturday afternoon next, Second Grand Matinee—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
On Monday evening next, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN will appear.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE..... Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS..... Manager.
Entire Change of Programme—A magnificent Bill Tonight—superb Ballets, New Songs, &c., by our Monster Music Hall Combination.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs..... 50 Cents.
Parquette..... 25 "
Gallery..... 15 "

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. 1025-1y

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
GLOVES
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Scarfs, Ties, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
au23

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF
Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,
31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual. au4-2m-eod A. VANDERLIN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
(FRENCH AND ENGLISH.)
For Young Ladies. Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Penn street, Pittsburgh.
Will re open on THURSDAY, September 20.
Board and tuition, per annum..... $450
do do for two sisters (each)... 400
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
au21-1w-eod Principal.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Fall Session of H. M. TWINING'S
Seminary for Young Ladies,
Will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House.
au20 s eod

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. aug6-eod1m

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE-Open their SCHOOL at 367 Penn Street,
On Monday, 3d September.
Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M., till 12 M. au21-s

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—A Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.
References—Rt. Rev J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
Miss C. K SMYTH,
au11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.
The FACULTY consists of
Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. LL. D. Pres't
Hon. JAMES CLARKE, LL. D., Vice Pres't.
Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JONES, A. M.
ALONZO LUNN, A.M.
DANIEL BERKEWITZ, LL. D.
GEORGE R. VOSE, A. B.
Rev. ROSALUS FERRIER, A. M.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.
The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Room, &c., and the enrollment of College Bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.
Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $800 per term. Board and Room from $4 00 to $5 00 per week.
For further information, address the President at Canonsburg or the Vice President at Washington.
au23-s&Cod3t

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.
The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are offered for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Cadets, of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, W. M. Paulson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. S. Willock, Francis Bellens, Henry Sellers, and James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Brawdy, or of
Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.
This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building
is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.
The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions, and the furniture is steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.
The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, all experienced in their several departments.
The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and College studies.
For particulars and catalogues, address
I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au11-1 sep22

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, respectively treated or cared for, irrespective of age or of denominational principles. Permits to visit patients of the city need not be sought for to pay are admitted free of charge. Private rooms may have full charge of the sick if desired.
Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with diseases. One of the best physicians and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
WILLIAM KENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
R. J. DARLINGTON, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, surgeon, is daily attendance. au22

HOWARD'S
LIVERY STABLE,
FIRST STREET ABOVE SMITHFIELD,
NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses kept at Livery.
au7-1y HOWARD & SON, Proprietors.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blue Guages. Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clarke's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGEE,
my3-1y-w.wAF Agent for the above, 112 Third st

HOMINY.
10 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by
JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON,
au10 111 and 113 First street,

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager..... WM. HENDERSON.
OPENING NIGHT,
Saturday Ev'g., Sept. 1,
The Theatre has been Altered, Decorated, and Furnished equal to any in the West. The old Tiers taken out to make room for a
NEW FAMILY CIRCLE,
Which the manager feels confident will meet the approval of the Pittsburgh public, has been built with no superior for Light, Comfort and Ventilation.
NEW DROP CURTAIN.
New Scenery, by A. Palmer and assistants.
New Stage, by C. Crosby and assistants.
Painting and Decorations, by Mr. Garland and assts.
New Gas Fixtures, by Kohne & Co.
New Upholstering, by Barker and assistants.
Theater Front Painting, by Dawes & Co.
New Family Circle, by Beckett and assistants.
These great and extensive alterations have cost
$6,000.
The Manager has engaged one of the
BEST COMPANIES
That ever appeared in the Pittsburgh Theater.
ALL THE BEST STARS,
Such as are well known to the public, will appear in rapid succession.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Family Circle..... 25
Dress Circle and Parquette..... 50
Second Seats..... 75
Private Boxes..... $6 00
A convenient and suitable position in the Family Circle has been provided for the accommodation of Colored Persons. au30

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
54 Wood Street.
M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.
Black Cloths,
Ladies' Cloths,
Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black Satinets,
Colored Satinets.
Powhattan Jeans.
Continental Jeans.
Imperial Jeans.
Abbeyville Jeans.
Navy Blue Jeans.
Bradley's Blue Jeans
Brooklyn Cassimeres
Western Cassimeres.
Wabash Cassimeres.
Blue Army Kerseys.
Black Army Kerseys
TERMS, - - NET CASH.
au23

POSTPONEMENT
OF THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, have served to destroy our sales; yet we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.
$200,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000: $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $8,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

between M and N.		
1 Two story brick residence, 10th St.,		$ 5,000
between M and N.		
2 Fine city Lots on 7th St., north		4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete		4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring		2,000
1 set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings		1,000
1 Grand Piano, (steinway's)		1,000
1 Solid Silver Tea Set		1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each		6,000
10 do $500 each		5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each		20,000
50 Ladies' do do $200 each		10,000
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each		1,000
60 Army Case Sil. Watches, $50 each		3,000
75 Hunt'g do do $40 each		3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each		7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100		2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each		4,000
20 do do $75 each		1,500
20 Silverplated Tea Sets, $75 each		1,500
20 Silver Castors, $25 each		1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $20 each		27,000
10,000 Tea & table spoons, &c. $2 to $5 each		25,000
10,000 Gold pens, sleeve buttons, $1 to $10 each		25,000
49,453 Books, cutlery, engravings, $1 to $10 each		59,000
Total		$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.
Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, as if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full instructions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, corner of seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby relieve the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.
MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't soldiers and sailors' Union.
Col. GEO. E. H. DAY, Sec'y. Maj. M. R. MORSE.
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
Treasurer, J. R. FRANCISCUS, Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.
All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed. Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft Express, or Registered Letter. Be sure and Post Office address (every case) the name and Post Office address and County and State of each separate subscriber, and a clear stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Maj Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. Cobeck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halpine, U. S. A.; Gen. Newton, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa. Gen. Ben. McCulland, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y. Gen. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; B. C. Forney, Esq., Phila.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wall, D. McMeal, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C. Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Lewis Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Thos. Williamson, M. C. N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. H. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,
And at McCLELLAND'S Auction Room, H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street,
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zellinople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa.

NEW YORK REGULATIONS.
Base Balls.
I am sole agent for Western Pennsylvania for Horman's Celebrated New York Regulations.
Base Balls, the best in the market.
au15 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a splendid lot of
CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.
Just received a full line of
ALEXANDRE'S,
Courvoisier's and Jouvin's
KID GLOVES.
The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.
aug1

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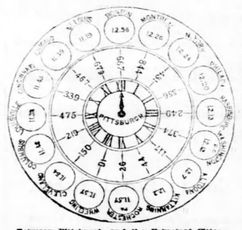

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COMPETENT WORKMEN,
We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our
CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth Street.
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Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full line of
NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.
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JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE.
46 ACRES OF LAND.
Only 2 miles from the City, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within the Borough of Manchester, Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is in beautiful building lots, and the view of the city and beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the lots is such that by any reasonable distribution into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
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FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,
In full operation and paying well.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au25 No. 102 Fourth street.
FOR SALE—
That desirable lot, No. 291, on North avenue, Allegheny city, having a front of 40 feet on the Avenue by 80 feet deep, with a two-story BRICK DWELLING containing 8 rooms with finished attic. Hot and cold water and gas in the house. In complete repair.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.
au10
FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.
12 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 2½ miles from the city. The Springs are on the Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au7 No. 102 Fourth street.
FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 81 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are fitted up in complete order, and arranged for a dwelling of six Rooms with finished attic. Possession can be had on the 1st of April, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au13 No. 102 Fourth street.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14th, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD
is to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Colonel J. M. Cuyler, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ten Eyck, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September inst., for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board must be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be furnished.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.
JOS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.
au12-eod10d1

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over nearly all of the best foreign importation, especially our Mound Vineyard or Still Catawba Wine, which is perfectly pure and well suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of the following Wines, viz: Angelica, (Sherry,) "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sauterne Wine and Claret, for sale by the case, by the gallon or by the case, by
CANFIELD & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
au21yM

J. B. HARSHAW..... H. E. CRANE.
HARSHAW & CRANE,
CARPENTERS & JOBBERS
Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop, will be promptly attended. au17-3m

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.
BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar
Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN
Bremen, Germany.
For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN KENNEDY & CO.,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)
This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is considered by the whole world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
Ask once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with
E. BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.
my28-6m&w Nos. 53 s. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving for Parlors, Chambers, Offices, &c., at
108 R. HUGHES & BRO'S,
No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
au28

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Hosiery and Yarns, 77 & 79 Market st.
HOSIERY
BY THE
CASE OR DOZEN.
YARNS
In any Quantity.
FLEECED COTTON HOSE,
HEAVY
SHAKER KNIT HALF HOSE,
ARMY SOCKS,
HEAVY WHITE MERINO HOSE,
MANCHESTER RIBBED HOSE---Whites and Mixed,
MISSES' WHITE AND MODE RIBB'D---All Wool
BOYS' & MENS' KNIT HALF HOSE,
MENS' SHETLAND SOCKS,
BOSTON RIBBED HOSE---2-4 to 26 Gauge
RIBBED, WOOL AND MERINO HOSE,
FANCY STRIPED HOSE,
BALMORAL HOSE---Ladies, Misses,
EXTRA HEAVY BLUE MIX'D HOSE,
IN VARIOUS QUALITIES,
AND
STANDARD GOODS.
KNITTING YARNS,
CASHMERE YARNS,
LAMBS' WOOL YARN,
ZEPHYR YARNS,
SAXONY YARN,
SHETLAND YARN,
In all the plain colors, various Mixtures and Randoms
RIBBED
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
FRENCH MILINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, LACES,
VELVETS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
HATS, TRIMMINGS, CORSETS,
ZEPHYRS, KNIT GOODS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
Stock large and attractive.
PRICES LOW,
Agents for Metropolitan Paper Collar Company.
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JOS. HORNE & CO.
Embroideries, 77 & 79 Market st.

PETROLEUM.

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,
Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.
E. J. ROBERTS,
Agent,
No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keep constantly on hand
Cotton Factory Oil, Dark Miners' Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil, Dark Engine Oil,
Light Cold Engine Oil, Dark Cart Oil, No. 1,
Lt'd coal screw-cutting oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.
jy6-3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
and Wholesale Dealers in Crude,
Refined and Lubricating Oils,
No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

STATIONERY.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.
sp5

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
and Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
No. 204, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER
PAPER RULER AND BOOK BINDER.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK P

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrives.
Wall's No. 1	3:00 a m	Fast Line
Altoona Accom	7:30 a m	Wall's No. 1
Cincinnati Ex	7:30 a m	Brinton No. 1
Wall's No. 2	10:30 a m	Wall's No. 2
Wall's No. 3	4:00 p m	Johnstown Accom
Johnstown Accom	4:30 p m	Baltimore Exp
Braddock's No. 1	4:30 p m	Philadelphia Exp
Philadelphia Express	5:00 p m	New York Exp
Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 3
Wall's No. 5	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Braddock's No. 1
Wall's No. 6	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 5
		Altoona Accom
		Day Express

The church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:15 p. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail
Express	9:10 p m	Express
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Fast Line
Way Accommod'n	6:00 a m	Way Accommod'n
Mansfield Accom	8:30 a m	Mansfield Accom
Steub. Accom'n	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp
Erie & Yg'n Exp	2:05 a m	Chicago Express
Cl. & Why'g Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp
Chicago Ex. Mail	8:45 a m	Chicago Express
Cl. & Wheel. Ex	1:05 p m	Cl. & Why'g Exp
Chicago Express	2:10 p m	Erie & Yg'n Exp
Wheeling Express	4:55 p m	Chicago Exp
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl. & Why'g Exp

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 6:30 a m, 10:00 a m, 1:30 p m, 4:30, 6:30, 8:00, 9:30, 11:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail
Express	3:00 p m	Express
W Newton Accm	6:15 p m	W Newton Accm
1st M'Keesport	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesport
2d	4:30 p m	2d
Braddock's Accm	4:10 p m	Braddock's

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac
Mail to and from Mahoning	7:00 a m	Mail to and from Mahoning
1st Hulton Accm	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Accm
Parnassus	11:00 a m	Parnassus
2d Kiskim's Ac	2:30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac
2d Hulton Accm	2:30 p m	2d Hulton Accm
Mail to and from Mahoning	4:00 p m	Mail to and from Mahoning
3d Hulton Accm	5:30 p m	3d Hulton Accm
4th	6:29 p m	4th
Soda Works		Soda Works

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday ..... 11 A. M. ..... Bayard,
Wednesday ..... 11 A. M. ..... Forest City,
Thursday ..... 11 A. M. ..... Bayard,
Saturday ..... 11 A. M. ..... Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday ..... 4 P. M. ..... Emma Graham.
Saturday ..... 4 P. M. ..... Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning ..... 8 A. M. Evening ..... 6 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily ..... 3 P. M. ..... James Rees

Rowdyism in the Third Ward—a Man Thrusts his Hand through a Window, and is Severely Injured.

A fight occurred yesterday on Tunnel street, in the Third Ward, which terminated in the serious injury of a man named James O'Donnell. About noon, it appears, O'Donnell, while intoxicated, entered the house of a Mrs. Elliott, located on Tunnel street, between Wylie street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where she kept a little store. He met another man in the store room, where he ordered two bottles of sarsaparilla. The order was complied with, when the proprietress demanded the money. Words passed between O'Donnell and the other man, in regard to who should pay the bill, which led to blows. A short struggle ensued, during which O'Donnell got the worst of it. He went out of the front door of the house, and ran back to the rear part of the building, which was occupied by another family, and commenced making a general smash-up, thrusting his fist through the windows. In doing this the broken glass cut one of the arteries in his arm and he bled very profusely. He laid there for some time, and by the time the assistance arrived it was supposed he was in a dying condition, the blood flowing from his arm very rapidly. He was finally picked up and taken into a tavern on the corner of Wylie street, when medical aid arrived and he was pronounced out of danger on high street. It was first thought he was in a very critical condition, but he is now considered out of danger. Arthur Dempsey, owner of the house where the difficulty occurred, appeared before Alderman E. Morrow, of the Eighth Ward, during the afternoon, and made an information against Mrs. Elliott, charging her with keeping a disorderly house. She was arrested shortly afterwards, and entered bail for a hearing.

Arrested and Sent to the Penitentiary.

Henry Mayhew, aged eighteen years, whose parents reside in Birmingham, was tried at the Washington County Court last week for larceny. It will be remembered that he was tried at the last term of the Court of quarter sessions, of this county, for the robbery of the dwelling of Mr. William Penn, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, and found guilty. When brought up for sentence the Court deemed him too young to send to the Penitentiary and accordingly ordered his committal to the House of Refuge. While being conveyed to that institution, he escaped from the officer, and nothing more was heard of him until it was announced that he had been jailed in the Washington County Court on charge of larceny. On this he was tried and convicted last week, and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

RESIDENT COMMITTEE OF THE SOLDIERS' UNION.—The Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, of Washington, D. C., assembled yesterday morning at the Union Headquarters, City Hall, Diamond, Pittsburgh. The committee was called to order at ten o'clock, the chairman, Major General James S. Negley, presiding.

On motion, Col. L. W. Smith was appointed permanent secretary of the Committee.

Additions to the committee were made from the various districts in the county, which will be published when the list is completed.

After the transaction of some preliminary business the Committee adjourned.

ACCIDENT IN SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—An accident occurred yesterday at Chambers' Glass Works, located on the bank of the Monongahela river, in South Pittsburgh, resulting in the severe injury of an employee named Patrick Murphy. Murphy was engaged working at the Works, when a beam fell upon him, striking him on the head and shoulders, bruising him very severely. He was conveyed to his residence in Chambers' row, where he was properly attended to.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Ephraim Reese, a coal digger employed at Mr. McFarland's coal works, near Wilkinsburg, was killed yesterday morning while at work, by a quantity of slate falling upon him. The deceased had only been working in the pit for about a week. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Coroner Gawson, held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—On Sunday next the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, will lay the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, at Alpsville, on the Youghiogheny river. A special train will be run on the Connellsville Railroad on that day, leaving the Pittsburgh depot at two o'clock, P. M., and returning leave Alpsville at six o'clock, P. M.

CONTRACTORS TAKE NOTICE.—The Kentucky Improvement Company of Greenup county, Ky., solicit proposals from contractors for the building of a railroad, thirteen and a half miles in length. Their card will be found on the second page of to-day's COMMERCIAL, and the attention of our railroad builders is directed to it.

SCHOOL OPENING.—The Public Schools of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the surrounding boroughs will reopen after the summer vacation on Monday next. Many of the school buildings have been renovated and newly painted throughout.

Courts.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Wilson McCandless delivered an opinion in the case of Nelson W. Graham vs. John S. Markle and Wm. J. Markle. The case was argued on Tuesday by Messrs. Hopkins and Lazear for the plaintiff, and Wm. Lind, Esq., for the defense, when a rule was issued to show cause why judgment should not be entered against the defendants for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense. The Court yesterday ordered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff on the grounds stated, for the sum of nine hundred dollars.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, Hon. Wilson McCandless presiding, on motion of District Attorney H. B. Carnahan, judgments were ordered to be entered against the defendants in the following cases, for failing to make returns to the Revenue Collector of oil exported by them: United States vs. George D. Bartlett, impleaded with Joseph Wales and Peter S. Webster; United States vs. Joseph R. Lopsis and Peter N. Cogley, impleaded with Andrew Cox; United States vs. Alexander A. Clemens and William P. Clough, impleaded with John W. Shedecker.

Public Amusements,

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, whose engagement has been most successful, will this evening take his farewell benefit, when he will appear in two popular characters—"St. Pierre" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Mr. Barrett is a very deserving actor, and in his peculiar *roles* stands in the first rank of American actors. In a few months he goes to Europe, where he is to perform a lengthy engagement in one of the London theatres. If he meets with as great success as he has deservedly won in his own country, his engagement will be a remarkable one.

THE VARIETIES.—Messrs. Smythe and Alms, popular theatre is still enjoying good audiences, and the performances give much satisfaction. An entire change of programme to-night.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The ladies and gentlemen, comprising Manager Henderson's stock company, have arrived, and the grand opening of the popular Theatre will take place Saturday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This elegant place of amusement having been thoroughly renovated will be opened to the public to-morrow evening. Miss Lee, the present Lessee and Manager, has spared neither expense nor time to make this Theatre one of the most attractive in the city.

A CLERGYMAN (Rev. J. McMurray), writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage. For coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious. mw&fdw

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, August 30—P. M.

The morning quotations from New York were: Gold, 147½; Eight-Ones, 113¼; Five-Twenties, 113; Ten-Forties, 108¼; Seven-Thirties, (first series), 107⅝; second do, 106¾; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Fort Wayne, 109½; Erie, 73¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 110; Chicago and Northwestern, 70¾; do, preferred, 86½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾; Bonnelloff (old), 6¾; Pithole, 1¾; Gregory, (old) 19½; Holman, 36 bid.

—The local market is comparatively inactive. We hear of no transactions except in Columbia oil at 17, and a lot of Ritchie at 6 cents.

—The following remarks in the financial column of the Philadelphia *Ledger* have equal application to this city, and we hope to have a Safe Deposit Company established here. We presume the Bank of Pittsburgh would fit up its capacious vaults, were application made by a sufficient number of parties willing to pay for their use:

"Some months since the loss from a bank in this city of a box belonging to a special depositor, containing valuable securities to a large amount, created quite a sensation for a time, which was made the more impressive from the fact that the ground was taken, and seemed to meet with general assent as to the soundness of the position that banks are not responsible for the loss of securities so left in their possession, merely for safe keeping and for the accommodation of the depositors. Last week two similar losses of boxes containing large amounts, from New York banks, were discovered, and here again it is asserted the banks are not responsible for the loss. And yet, places of safe keeping of valuables are indispensable in business. At New York, 'A Safe Deposit Company' has been chartered and put in operation to meet the emergency, where, at a trifling cost, in burglar proof and substantially watched vaults, in an absolutely fire-proof building, small safes, of which there will be exclusively hold the key, may be had from $20 to $50 per annum. The use of these small safes by many of the prominent business houses and capitalists, as well as by insurance companies and other corporations, sufficiently indicates both the value and the convenience of such a provision. This made to meet a want long felt. A similar company was chartered at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and preparations have been perfected for its opening for business, in this city, and we have also induced the Hon. N. B. Browne, the present U. S. Assistant Treasurer, to accept its Presidency; than whom, probably no one is more deservedly commands the confidence and respect of the community. We are confident that a safe enterprise could be found. To give increased confidence in the safe and substantial character of the New Philadelphia Safe Deposit Company, No. 311 Chestnut street, has been purchased, and will be rebuilt, to correspond in strength and artistic beauty with the North American and First National Banks on either side of it. The use of their vaults may be fortunate enough to be the owners of bonds and other valuables of like character, will welcome 'A Safe Deposit Company' here in the right hands and in the right place, as this promises to be."

—The New York *Tribune* says: A good deal of puffing is daily done for Reading, and a parade made of the figures of its tonnage, accompanied by predictions of a raise in the stock to 120@130. The result has been a class of buyer who bought largely at 106@107 have been selling out at 116@117 to innocent outsiders, who will have to trust to investors at about par. The facts are that the Reading Company's tonnage for its coal tonnage are more than $1,000,000 less than last year, and as the tonnage is 700,000 tons greater, of course its expenses are $500,000 greater, making over $1,400,000 difference in its relative cash account. Besides this, the company it has no interest in coal property, as the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware and Lackawanna companies have, to counteract this loss under a general stoppage of the Schuylkill Coming operations, which may take place at an early day. The real balance sheet will be anything but encouraging.

—The ease in money at the eastern centers, produced by the payment of the temporary loan is having a very beneficial effect upon the public debt of the Government, and large sums which have been left with the Treasurer at 5 per cent currency interest are being reinvested in federal gold-bearing bonds. These securities have a decided preference, being liable to the shrinkage that attends railroad securities, and several bonds are a mortgage upon all the capital and labor of the country, and have solid claims to confidence not found in most of the railway shares sold at the Board, which with the largest earnings in their history have stopped dividends in some cases and borrowed them in others. This list includes the Erie, New York Central, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, North Western, and Toledo and Wabash.

—The large amount of money coming on the markets by reason of the payments made by the government, is to a very considerable extent going into the bonds of the Border and Southern States, so discredited and depreciated by the late war. The following are the latest quotations: Alabama 5s, 60@70; Arkansas 6s, 50@55; Tennessee 6s (old), do. ex-coupons 71@73; new bonds 60@65; Virginia 6s 67@71; Georgia 6s, 70@75; and Louisiana 6s offered. North Carolina 6s, 53@55; do. ex-coupons 51@53; new bonds 67@70; South Carolina 6s, 60@65; Florida and "I. Ins. 6s" 55@60; do. Pacific Railroad 70@75; Louisiana 6s, California 6s (5 bid). All these Bonds are worthy investment at present hand, and have a prospect of union and good faith by the time the opportunities for the full development of the labor and resources of those States, increased demands at higher rates will follow.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday says:

The principal interest to-day centered in copper stocks, and the sales in this department of the shares were very marked. Franklin, which closed at 10, opened to-day at the same price, over 16 sales quickly sold during the hour of recess at the close at the first board at 16 per cent. Quincy opened at 207, and advanced to 208, closing at 207, selling to-day at 207 to 208. Pewabic was offered at 70 at any part of 1,000 shares, sold up, with later bids reported as high as 71—the day's range—closing the sunning up as follows—a decline of 50 on the first call; an advance on the second call of 1½, and a further variation of 50 on the third call of the Board.

Hancock also passed through an eventful day. At 50 it opened, and quickly sold down to 47, and declined at 28. On Monday it opened at 30, and advanced to 36. To-day it opened at 38, buyer 60, and soon quickly sold down to 47, selling to 52, a decline of 5. Some regard the result as occasioned by the undercutting of the Franklins, for quickly-earned profits, but there are strong indications that the decline was engineered by the bulls, with the design of getting in more shorts, as the market subsequently recovered. Stock being offered at the close at less than the last sale. Huron was very active and steady. It opened at 65, and with some variations on the bags, number of transactions closed at the open board at 62½. The transactions in Quincy to-day were light, and the price was depressed at the first board through the influence of bear operators. At the open board, however, the recovery about 3½, selling at 46½, buyer 10. Copper Falls was quite steady at the recent material advance, closing at 70@69. Bay State sold at 5, nominally; Old Dominion 5@6, and closing at 20 regular. Hanover was also active, and advanced from 2½, the opening price yesterday morning, to 4¾. Humboldt was stronger selling up to 6@6½. Petherick advanced from 1½ per cent, and Winthrop, and Union 30. Minnesota advanced 2½, selling up to 26½. Native advanced ¼, selling up to 2¾. Rockland was also better, selling at ¾@1. Pewabic was hardly sustained. It opened at 85, sold down to 80, and the last quotation was at 83. We understand that the product of the Pewabic for the last month was 80 tons, a falling off of about 10 below the previous month. Concord sold up to 2¼. The openings in the mine still look well, but we are not aware of any reason why it advanced 50 per cent in a month over that for the last six months, when it was selling between 1½ and 2. Bids were raised for Ward and Washington at 2¼. Superior advanced to 45.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 31, 1866.

Business since our last has presented no new feature worthy of particular notice. The sales were few between; in fact, in some small articles there is nothing doing. The weather continues unusually pleasant for the season; our city never experienced so healthy an August. At the present one; our rivers are down to low water mark; but few boats make any attempts to run. Produce—our market contains as ample supply; prices have been rather tough in a downward tendency for most descriptions. There was a fair amount of receipts by rail. Flour firm with a fair trade demand; buyers are endeavoring to establish lower prices; holders manifest no disposition to give way, they prefer retaining their stock. The rail receipts since our last were 1,200 barrels, Bacon—We have nothing new to notice in regard to the article. The demand was fair and sales were regular, at current prices. Apples—The market continues to be dragged with this article. They can be purchased at low figures. Butter—Was in fair demand, and prices were firm. The receipts have fallen off. Grain—This market was steady, with a fair inquiry for most descriptions. Wheat—Was most inquired for. The sales were not large. Oats—The receipts were five car loads. Rye—Was in better demand. The receipts were one car load. Oats—The receipts were not so large as the previous day, 26 sacks was the an count. Barley and Corn were among the articles neglected. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, dealers were disposed to take hold very sparingly, as will be perceived.

HAY—The market has undergone no change for some days past. Sales were confined to the receipts, sales 12 loads at the scales at $18.00@20 ⅌ ton.

BACON—Continues to rule very quiet. The demand for home purposes and for export, sales 19 bbls at 20c.

POTATOES—Prices for Sweet have declined. We quote sales to this Jersey Sweet at $6.00 ⅌ bbl. Shannocks—Sales 75 bbls at $3.00 ⅌ bbl. Sales 40 bbls at $2.50 ⅌ bbl or 70@80c ⅌ bush.

APPLES—We have received a fair large supply on the market. There is no ret price; they can be purchased from $1.00@3.00 ⅌ bbl.

BEANS—Continues to hold its own among the leading articles of trade, being a good jobbing demand for home purposes and for export, sales 19 bbls at 200.

ONIONS—The market has been inactive for some time past; sales 75 bbls No. 1 at $7.50, and to do No. 2, at $6.00@6.50 per bbl.

LARD—The market was firm but not very active. The current rates were 20.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market contains an ample supply. The following rates were: Western Reserve, 15@16c. Hamburg, 14@15c. Dutton Eastern, 26@28c per lb.

CHEESE—The demand exceeds the supply. We quote sales from store at 15 per lb; 17 per cwt; shorts, 14.@16@ 18; middlings 17.@18@18.

EGGS—The market is steady with a good trade demand, and some inquiry for export; sales of ordinary, 24@25c. Fresh, 26@28c.

LARD—Prices were unchanged. We note further sales at the per lb.

MESS PORK—The market remains quiet; sales of 5 barrels at $40.00. We did not learn of any.

GRAIN—The market contains a fair supply of the various descriptions. We note sales of 726 bushels at 60c. The railroad receipts were one car load. Oats—Prices were somewhat unsettled; sales of 300 bushels new Ohio at 39@40c—the lowest figure yet. Sales were made from store at the usual advance. Wheat—Is quiet steady with a fair demand; sales of 4 cars North Western at the Elevator at $2.35; sales of No 1 Hungo were made at $2.25 ⅌ bushel. The railroad receipts were 5 cars; later sales of 2 cars No. 1at $2.30.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The supply was equal to the wants of the trade. The receipts by railroad since our last were 1,200 barrels. Deadly—We note sales of 725 barrels at $6.00@6.25 ⅌ barrel. Superfine—Sales of 725 bushels at 6.50. The railroad receipts were one car load. Oats—Prices were somewhat unsettled; sales of 300 bushels new Ohio at 39@40c—the lowest figure yet. Sales were made from store at the usual advance. Wheat—Is quiet steady with a fair demand; sales of 4 cars North Western at the Elevator at $2.35; sales of No 1 Hungo were made at $2.25 ⅌ bushel. The railroad receipts were 5 cars; later sales of 2 cars No. 1at $2.30.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 31, 1866.

Yesterday was one of the dullest days in the oil market we have experienced for some time. Buyers are disposed to wait for further information from the Eastern correspondents. The latest reports from there are certainly not very flattering to holders. There is no telling what a day may bring forth in the oil business. The stock of crudeon the market is very light. Yesterday a receipts were 789 barrels. The river to Oil City remains very low, with about fifteen inches in the channel. The rates for crude were the same as for some days past. Bulk and barrels returned, 17c; barrels included, 22c. The only sales that came under our notice were the following: 500 barrels, packages included, 22c; 250 barrels bulk, 17c. We also note a contract for 1,500 bbls bulk, to be delivered at refinery, during October, at 17c.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to furnish our readers; dealers continue to hold off. The result was we have but few sales, viz: 1,000 bbls bonded to a New York firm, the terms were withheld; 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, immediate delivery, 25c. The asking rates here for bonded were 38½@39c, according to the brand. There was little o. no inquiry for future delivery. Free oil dull and without purchasers.

CRUDE—Was in fair demand, and sales of No 1 at 90c, and rejected at 40@42c; old No. 2 sold at 42c.

HIGHWINES—Were nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Were inactive, and prices are entirely nominal.

SEEDS—Were in fair request, and the market for flax was steady, at $2 90@3 00, and for timothy at 2 8 @3 15.

FREIGHTS—Were fairly active, but inclined to be lower, with charters for corn to Buffalo at 10c.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull, with 1 800 head on sale, and but a meagre demand. Sales to-day were made at a re duction of 50@75c on lower grades and 25@50 on upper qualities.

HOGS—Were in fair demand, at $8 90@10 15 for fair to good grades. The receipts are small.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Flour steady. Wheat firm at $1 70@1 80 for No. 2 Spring; $1 82@1 85 for No. 1 do; $1 85@1 90 for No. 2 Red Winter; $2 00@2 05 for No. 1 do. Corn steady at 70@71c for No. 2. Oats steady at 32@33c for No. 2. Rye dull at 90c. Barley firm at 1 05@1 10 for No. 2 Spring. Pork steady at $23 50@23 75 cash. Lard steady at 13½@13¾c. Whiskey nominal at 90c. Receipts of flour to-day, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels. Freights active. 10 cents on corn to Buffalo.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 148 3 8.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The money market rules easy and steady at four per cent for call loans. Sterling exchange dull and nominal at 109¼@110, gold for first class bills. American gold is lower, opening at 146, and closing at 145¾@146. Governments are at 104⅝. Government stocks irregular and unsettled. Sixes, 1881, coupon, 108¼; Fort Wayne, 109½; Rock Island, 109½; Northwestern, 70¾; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¼; Pacific Mail, 203; Western Union Telegraph, 37¼; Pacific Mail, 203; Quicksilver, 53½; Canton, 37¾; Mariposa preferred, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 37¼; Pacific Mail, 203; Quicksilver, 53½; Canton, 37¾; Mariposa preferred, 28; Cumberland preferred, 37; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 35; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3; Sixes, 1881, coupon, 108½; 10-40's, coupon, 108; Tennessee 6's, new, 65¼; 7-30's, 106½.

The Commercial's money article says: The market is dull and steady, and quotations are the same as yesterday. There is no general disposition to realize on the part of the banks, and the amount of loans will probably not be much reduced on one or two stocks, but the entire number of loans will not exceed that of last week. The following are the quotations of the principal transactions of this kind were made in Illinois Central and Erie. Erie commands a premium of ¼ against closing price of yesterday. Other stocks did not vary materially from the street quotations of yesterday. In Governments the chief activity is in 5-20s and 1865s, which are dealt in largely at bankers' boards. Sixes, chiefly for investment, are also firm, while government list is subject to active speculation, the purchases for investment and investments is checked by the high quotations. Money is very abundant. The demand for call loans is very light, and the supply is ample. The offerings of commercial paper are quiet, but not pressing. Rate of discount is 6@7 per cent. The amount of temporary loans remaining on call is about $20,000,000. The specie line amounts to about $30,000,000. The amount at present is about $30,000,000. The amount at present is about $30,000,000. The amount at present is